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HSV and L21	11

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Search History

DATE: Monday, April 01, 2002 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L22	HSV and L21	11	L22
L21	vaccine and L20	141	L21
L20	gold adj particle	1658	L20
L19	powderjet and L3	0	L19
L18	particel adj bombardment	0	L18
L17	L16 and HSV	158	L17
L16	L1	635	L16
L15	HSV and L14	12	L15
L14	gold and L13	74	L14
L13	DNA adj vaccine	477	L13
L12	particel adj mediated adj DNA adj vaccine	0	L12
L11	(particel-mediated DNA vaccine)	103690	L11
L10	"particel-mediated DNA vaccine"	0	L10
L9	DNA adj vaccine and L8	1	L9
L8	Macklin MD .in.	446	L8
DB=DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L7	Macklin MD in.	230598	L7
DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L6	vaccine and L4	43	L6
L5	gene adj gun and L3	158	L5
L4	L3 and gold	93	L4
L3	L2	158	L3
DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L2	HSV and L1	200	L2
L1	gene adj gun	784	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

1: J Immunol 1995 Jul 1;155(1):259-65

Genetic immunization against herpes simplex virus. Protection is mediated by CD4+ T lymphocytes.

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Plasmid DNA encoding proteins represent a convenient novel approach to vaccination. We have investigated this "genetic immunization" approach as a means to protect against herpes simplex virus (HSV) infection using a mouse zosteriform model that mimics several aspects of reactivated HSV infection of humans. After i.m. immunization with plasmid DNA-encoding glycoprotein B (gB), (pc-gB), 80% of BALB/c mice were completely protected and lesions were delayed in the remaining animals. Upon pc-gB vaccination, the animals developed both gB- and HSV-specific IgG Ab response and the isotype examination revealed a predominance of IgG2a. These mice also have low levels (1/16) of HSV-neutralizing Abs. Immune splenocytes obtained from pc-gB-immunized mice, when restimulated in vitro with HSV resulted in production of type 1 cytokines. Evidence for CD(8+)-mediated cytotoxic T lymphocyte response was equivocal. Protection could be adoptively transferred to nude mice recipients by CD4+ T cells from pc-gB-immunized mice but not by CD8+ T cells. Our results demonstrate that genetic immunization is a potent means of inducing protection against HSV and that the mechanism of immunity responsible for clearing virus from cutaneous sites is principally by CD4+ T cells. It is likely that these cells are Th1 cells because type 1 cytokines were the major cytokines detected upon in vitro Ag stimulation.

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